

*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

WALTER E. FERNALD

STATE SCHOOL

AT WALTHAM

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1928

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DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



# OFFICERS OF THE WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL

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RUTH A. GEGENHEIMER, *Head Social Worker*.  
WELLINGTON HANSEL, *Head Farmer*, Templeton Colony.  
ALFRED G. RICHBURG, D. M. D., *Dentist*, Non-Resident.

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ROLAND C. MACKENZIE, M. D., *Ophthalmologist*.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:*

The Trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1928.

We have now enrolled 1,800 inmates. The exact number present, however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1,671, of whom 1,359 were at Waverley and 312 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the Superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

To save repetition we would respectfully refer you to the annual report for the year ending November 30, 1927, for a reference to the Superintendent's report of the preceding year (1926) for the list in detail of the ten-year program.

We would also refer to the Trustees' report of last year as to the needs, and the *urgency* of the needs, of this Institution. In that report, too, we speak of the position the School holds in the minds of all who are interested in the problem of the feeble-minded. Today we are still waiting for the most urgent of those requests. Each year shows their increasing importance.

Our population in 1926 was greater than in 1925. In 1927 it was greater than in 1926, and this year (1928) it is greater than in 1927.

All this increase in population is without a corresponding increase in facilities to meet the demand for handling the additional numbers.

With approximately 2,000 souls we have no facilities for sick employees or for contagious diseases.

All this increase cannot be properly handled without some of the fundamental things, specified in the ten-year program, storerooms, kitchens and housing for special classes of inmates.

The demand for the care of the nursery type of patient is increasing every day, and that is a most important class to provide for.

We *must* have facilities to house and feed and care for additional employees.

The Gymnasium is used twelve hours a day every day in the week, and on Sundays only one religious sect at a time can worship or be taught.

We have completed the equipment of the Colony with electric lights and they are in use. With the exception of lamps in emergency and for lanterns with teams



on the road, kerosene (our only means of light until now) is banned. Think what that means for a Colony more than three miles from a town fire department. This imperative demand we asked for first *eight* years ago.

Two rooms have been added to the schoolhouse, and as soon as furnishings, desks, etc., can be installed will be ready for occupancy.

The laundry is now occupied.

We cannot increase facilities for the care of more patients without an increase in the feeding and living facilities of employees to care for them. We *must* increase kitchen, storehouse and employees' quarters before we can take more patients.

With a constant increase of commitments, a decrease in discharges and fewer deaths, we are pursuing a steady increase in our population. This fact is strong evidence of the urgent need of the additional facilities so long urged for the proper housing and care of our inmates, and of the employees to care for them. As the years pass we state, and state again, the list of those desired additions to our plant. We need also development, enlargement, refurnishing of some of our most used buildings.

The requirements of life outside of State Institutions cannot change and progress from year to year without a like demand for improvements in the proper conduct of institutional life.

As Trustees of the School we have tried to conform to the program laid down by the Commonwealth for the growth of the Public Institutions. We have presented our needs in the form of a program in accordance with that plan.

We have kept our requests for appropriations within the sums our needs demand, but must *accept* what the Legislature, upon approval of the Departments, accords us. Our duty then necessitates the repetition of our claims for consideration until they are favorably acted upon. This creates a sameness in the Trustees' annual reports, for in the Superintendent's report you have the detailed account of the health, the occupation and all statistics in regard to our inmates.

Modern methods of handling institutional life, coupled with the constant increase in numbers, make clear the great and ever increasing need of the buildings we are waiting for. We have explained the segregation of inmates which we should provide, but which our facilities do not permit.

For example, should an epidemic of any size break out here, immediately the Institution would become the object of criticism and we should be forced to reply, that long have we urged the providing of adequate facilities to care for just such an emergency as has now befallen us. There would be little satisfaction in that reply.

From your familiarity with the conduct of the School, its needs and what it is doing for Massachusetts, you are in a position to use your influence in support of its requests. Can you not when the opportunity offers emphasize our demands?

Less than six years ago, Dr. Fernald delivered an address before the Harvard Teachers Association in Saunders Theatre on the "Sub-Normal Child." In opening that address he called attention to the attitude of the educator of only one or two decades before, to whom even the mention of the defective child was anathema.

Think of what has been accomplished in the comparatively short period and how this School alone has fitted scores of its former inmates to become self-supporting and worthy citizens.

In the year 1922, to repeat a well-known fact, 220 trained patients, discharged within five years, earned a total of \$198,000.

Are we not of use, and are we not doing valuable work for the State?

With increased facilities this School should take the position of a Training School for future generations of the backward children who are capable of being made useful, self-supporting and self-respecting citizens.

What better efforts can any of us make than to hasten the day when more and more can qualify for *normal life work*.

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M. D.  
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PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M. D.

# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

*To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending November 30, 1928, including the statistical tables.

## STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1928

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number enrolled November 30, 1927 . . . . .	1,101	696	1,797
Number actually present November 30, 1927 . . . . .	1,001	645	1,646
Admissions during the year . . . . .	117	45	162
Voluntary commitments . . . . .	50	15	65
Custodial commitments . . . . .	67	30	97
Whole number enrolled during the year . . . . .	1,218	741	1,959
Discharged during the year . . . . .	102	39	141
Deaths . . . . .	12	6	18
Number enrolled November 30, 1928 . . . . .	1,104	696	1,800
Number actually present November 30, 1928 . . . . .	1,024	647	1,671
At Waverley . . . . .	712	647	1,359
At Templeton Colony . . . . .	312	—	312
Daily average number of patients actually present . . . . .	992.13	635.24	1,627.37
Applications for admission during the year . . . . .	—	—	331
Total applications for admission on file since 1923 . . . . .	—	—	2,431
Applications for admission, as far as can be determined, known to be active at the present time . . . . .	—	—	1,425
Applications for admission for children under six years of age at the present time . . . . .	—	—	78

### *Admissions:*

- 162 patients admitted: 117 male and 45 female.
- 36 with a mental age less than 3 years.
- 79 with a mental age less than 7 years but over 3 years.
- 41 with a mental age less than 11 years but over 7 years.
- 6 with a mental age of 11 years or over.
- 3 admitted from Juvenile Court.
- 1 admitted from Court.
- 11 readmissions.
- 1 transferred from Wrentham State School.
- 2 transferred from Belchertown State School.
- 1 transferred from Department of Mental Diseases.
- 1 admitted one week after finishing 2-year sentence at Sherborn Reformatory.
- 2 committed from Lyman School for Boys.
- 2 deported from Rhode Island.
- 4 admitted for observation and later made regular commitments.
- 1 deaf mute.
- 2 endocrine.
- 2 spastic paraplegic.
- 5 spastic diplegic.
- 8 Mongolians.
- 1 microcephalic.
- 2 epileptic.
- 1 blind.
- 1 unmarried girl, pregnant when admitted, and transferred to Tewksbury.
- 8 unmarried women with illegitimate children: 5 had each borne one child; 2 had each borne two children; 1 had borne four children.
- 11 families were represented in the admissions this year with relatives already here at the School.

7 germ plasm family types represented (more than one in the same family committed), and in one instance 4 children from one family were admitted at one time.

*Discharges:*

- 141 patients discharged: 102 male and 39 female.
- 22 taken home and discharged against advice.
- 3 discharged outright from escape.
- 3 not suitable, mental age not definitely within the range of mental defect.
- 2 not suitable, were definitely problems of delinquency rather than mental defect.
- 3 committed to Medfield State Hospital.
- 3 committed to Taunton State Hospital.
- 1 committed to Westborough State Hospital.
- 1 committed to Boston State Hospital.
- 3 committed to Worcester State Hospital.
- 3 committed to Danvers State Hospital.
- 27 transferred to Belchertown State Hospital.
- 2 transferred to Wrentham State School.
- 3 Delinquents committed to Department for Male Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.
- 2 discharged to relatives who live out of the State.
- 3 died while at home from the School on visit.
- 3 discharged to parents who wished to take care of patients at home.
- 2 advised parents to take home and have committed to a hospital for the care of the insane.
- 1 deported to England.
- 1 deported to Scotland.
- 12 discharged from escape (gone 2 years and not returned).
- 22 discharged from visit (gone 1 year and not returned).
- 19 discharged from parole as follows:
  - 2 married, not suitable for return.
  - 1 well-adjusted, discharged to custody of sister.
  - 2 uncoöperative, adjusted as well as could be expected.
  - 1 poor coöperation from boy and relatives.
  - 1 well-adjusted, high-grade colored girl.
  - 1 well-adjusted, borderline.
  - 1 escaped from parole, not suitable for return.
  - 1 escaped from parole, out of State.
  - 1 psychotic, not suitable.
  - 1 erratic, not suitable.
  - 1 low grade, poor coöperation.
  - 5 adjusted as well as could be expected.
  - 1 committed to Foxborough State Hospital while out on parole.

*Health:* It would seem, during the past year, that the physical condition of the inmates has been exceptionally good. We have had a number of contagious diseases, but at no time has there been a sufficient number of cases to consider as an epidemic. These cases are listed herewith according to classification: Scarlet fever, 5; lobar pneumonia, 8; measles, 1; chicken pox, 18; mumps, 25; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8.

None of the above were seriously ill nor has there been any death from any contagious disease. There have been 8 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported. As a community we feel warranted in saying that we have a very small number of this type of infection.

There have been no serious accidents and no sudden deaths that required the services of the Medical Examiner. Our situation has been very fortunate in regard to contagious diseases, because we have practically no provision for isolation of these cases.

In spite of the fact that we were in the midst of an area in which there were many cases of infantile paralysis, we were fortunate enough to escape without having any case of this type. We have exerted every effort, however, to prevent communication by contact with this disease by restricting visits by younger children.



Dr. William E. Chenery, of our Consulting Staff, has performed 44 operations in the past year for tonsils and adenoids. As a part of the routine of the maintenance of the general health of our children, this phase of our work is most important, and we are very fortunate in having the services of Dr. Chenery.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie has continued on our Consulting Staff as oculist and has examined and prescribed for 480 patients.

I think we should make special mention in our annual report of the coöperation given us by the Massachusetts General Hospital and for the most excellent services for both surgical and medical cases that they have treated for us.

The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary has cared for three cases and we wish to express to them our appreciation of their services.

Dr. Oscar B. Roberts in Baldwinville has again resumed his practice there and has continued to care for such inmates at the Colony as may require medical services. There has been very little illness there during the past year and no serious accidents.

#### *Deaths:*

During the year, we have had 18 deaths: 4, pulmonary tuberculosis; 2, epilepsy; 1, cerebral hemorrhage; 1, broncho-pneumonia and tubercular spine; 1, broncho-pneumonia; 1, lobar pneumonia; 1, pneumonia; 1, convulsions and congenital heart disease; 1, pulmonary emphysema following influenza; 1, general peritonitis; 1, septicemia, infection of antrum; 1, gastro-enteritis; 1, chronic nephritis; 1, pyemia.

The average number of patients for the year was 1,627 and the total number of deaths was 18, which makes our death rate for the past year about one and one-tenth per cent, or 11.06 per thousand, as compared to the death rate in the general community of 11.6 per thousand, as given by the State Department of Health.

#### *The Farm and Farm Products:*

The total valuation of the farm products for the year was \$76,160.98.

Our herd continues to be free from tuberculosis, and has been now for four years at the Colony and two years at Waverley, and we have certificates for both the herd at Templeton Colony and the one at Waverley as Accredited Tuberculosis Free Herds. There has been no reactor in the Dairy Herd at the Colony for nine years.

The general farm activities both at the Colony and at Waverley have been interfered with by an unfavorable season, but even though there is a shortage of some crops, there will still be, as indicated by the further reports of production, a considerable yield, and we do not anticipate any difficulty in continuing to supply an abundant vegetable diet for the winter months on our ration allowance.

Our farm production has been as follows: Asparagus, 48 bu.; dry beans, 46 bu.; shell beans, 89 bu.; string beans, 1,640 bu.; beets, 951 bu.; beet greens, 825 bu.; cabbage, 1,151 bu.; carrots, 2,532 bu.; cauliflower, 30 bu.; Swiss chard, 838 bu.; celery, 227 bu.; sweet corn, 575 bu.; cucumbers, 78 bu.; dandelions, 172 bu.; egg plant, 10 bu.; lettuce, 797 bu.; onions, 392 bu.; parsnips, 438 bu.; green peas, 142 bu.; peppers, 1,057 lbs.; potatoes, 2,867 bu.; pumpkins, 16 bu.; radishes, 1,177 bu.; rhubarb, 492 bu.; spinach, 1,100 bu.; summer squash, 406 bu.; winter squash, 401 bu.; tomatoes, 1,656 bu.; turnips, 3,323 bu.; turnip greens, 132 bu.; apples, 857 bu.; crabapples, 54 bu.; blackberries, 25 bu.; blueberries, 36 bu.; cherries, 1 bu.; pears, 2 bu.; plums, 9 bu.; strawberries, 3 bu.; beef, 16,643 lbs.; veal, 152 lbs.; pork, 24,864 lbs.; milk, 838,216 lbs.; ice, 205 tons; ensilage, 30 tons; green feed, 213 tons; meadow hay, 11 tons; No. 1 hay, 126 tons; mangles, 8 tons; and 450 cords of wood.

#### *Canning:*

6,661.5 gallons of fruit and vegetables were canned for winter use. We reported some improvements in the canning plant made in our last report, and this year we have made still more improvements in the building, and the handling, sorting and caring for the vegetables in preparation for canning have been greatly facilitated.

#### *Social Service Report:*

During the year ending November 30, 1928, the Social Service Department has carried on its usual activities under the direction of the Head Social Worker, Miss

Ruth A. Gegenheimer, with one assistant. A total of 675 cases was handled, which includes 94 patients on parole; 52 investigations of homes prior to decision in regard to vacation, parole or discharge of patient; 41 reports of discharged patients; 5 patients on escape from the School; 6 home visits in regard to return of patients from vacation; 460 out-patient histories; and 17 miscellaneous cases. Of visits in the community, 824 have been made to patients on parole, to relatives, employers, social agencies, and others.

The number of cases handled and total number of visits made by the department has been less for the past year because of a small social service staff. The workers' time is largely spent in the community, making investigations and carrying on the routine supervision of parole patients. This allows the Head Social Worker no opportunity to carry on research or special studies, nor to develop new undertakings.

A résumé of the year's work plainly indicates the need of extending the facilities for the placement and parole of boys. We have been able to place only three boys in positions which were found for them, in addition to five boys who were paroled to relatives and two boys who were given permission to find their own work. Opportunities for placement which have voluntarily come to our attention have been very scarce. Moreover, openings for defective boys are difficult to find unless one worker can spend time for a concentrated effort and a study of available resources. However, certain boys in the School are ready and anxious for parole if suitable arrangements for trial could be made.

The physicians working with them have felt that a plan might be considered which would allow them to find employment on their own initiative, if given enough money to take care of themselves for a limited period. In some cases this might prove satisfactory, but in others would lead to complications. Some would fail because they would be too bewildered to compete successfully with others in the trials of everyday life, whereas they might succeed if guided by the School in making the first adjustment to community life. Some might use this method of parole as an avenue of escape from the School, with money in their pockets, while others might not make a sincere effort to find work, knowing that they could return to the School at will. For those who do find their own employment, the question of the quantity of supervision which should be given is a debatable one.

A female social worker calling at a boy's place of employment or boarding place to make inquiries as to his welfare makes him conspicuous before others, and often he does not feel free to confide in her nor to tell her his problems. Some boys can be trusted to report their progress in person at the School at stated intervals, and are then given whatever advice and assistance seems necessary. On the other hand, those who are most in need of supervision do not always cooperate by reporting for an indefinite period, nor do they always give a truthful report. Therefore, when considering the future of those boys who are capable of earning their living in the community, it would seem advisable to develop and study this particular work, not only for the sake of the boys themselves, but as a service to the community, which naturally expects the School to assume the responsibility of their adjustment to community life.

The parole and supervision of girls has continued along the lines of other years. Nine new girls were placed in the community and seven re-allocations were made. One girl was placed in a temporary position for the summer, and this trial was helpful in getting her ready for permanent parole later. Six girls were returned to the School because of failure to adjust in the community, but one was later given another trial and is doing well at present. A waiting list of suitable homes for girls is kept on file, as we are unable to place a girl in every position which is investigated.

As in former years, the social service department had charge of handling applications for vacation for patients in the School. The physicians requested home investigations in 38 cases prior to decision as to vacation. In addition to numerous interviews with relatives and friends at the School, many visits were made to the homes, and in some instances a complete social investigation was necessary. If the patient did not return when due, the matter was brought to the attention of the physician for action, which in some cases consisted of a home visit by the social worker either to bring the patient back or notify those responsible that he must be returned.



Nineteen patients were discharged from parole during the year, 8 females and 11 males. Two of the girls had married without our knowledge and, as return to the School did not seem advisable, discharge was the only course. Three other girls were adjusted as well as could be expected considering their mentality, and relatives requested discharge. Another high-grade girl was felt to have earned discharge, as she had completed a training course as an attendant nurse and was employed where she received her training. Another girl was also high grade, — a colored girl whose work and conduct had been good on the whole during more than five years of parole. Of the 11 boys discharged, 5 were adjusted to community life as well as could be expected, 1 had been admitted to a State Hospital as insane, and 4 others were with relatives who could assume all further responsibility.

Four boys were placed on escape from parole. One failed to report that he was leaving the State to find work, another disappeared for a while but later reported and was discharged. Two others deliberately ran away from their places of employment, but one gave himself up to the police, as he could find no work and had no money, and was returned to the School.

One of the most outstanding problems of community placement is the social adjustment and recreation of our girls on parole. Failure is more apt to be on the social than on the economic side, as is undoubtedly true of many defective individuals who have never come to our attention. The training in the School teaches them to work and fits them to earn their living, but recreation is provided with little effort expended on their part. Consequently, when they leave they are at a loss to occupy and content themselves in their leisure time, as their personal resources are so limited. Also, their social contacts are few and they are lonesome, as they miss the variety of entertainment previously provided, as well as the companionship and activities of dormitory life. Some are content with simple pleasures, and without any great difficulty can adjust to their changed environment, and are satisfied with whatever is supplied by the employer or planned by the social workers. Others are so situated that the employer can offer little recreation and there are few opportunities to meet people who will prove safe companions.

After proving trustworthy in a variety of small ways, gradually a girl may be given the privilege of going about the community alone to certain places, or in the company of another parole girl living near by, but always the approval of the social worker must be obtained. Also the employer must try to gain the confidence of the girl so she knows whenever she goes out, where and with whom she is going, and when she returns. Often a girl resents the fact that she is watched carefully, especially as she knows of other young girls in the neighborhood who are apparently free to come and go as they please, and she sees no reason why she should not do the same. Even with the most careful planning and supervision, it is to be expected that a certain number will take advantage of their privileges or select undesirable companions.

This happened in the case of four girls who were returned during the year who had made the acquaintance of men and were seeking opportunities to meet them clandestinely. Many of the resources of the community may be utilized for recreation and the particular interests of the girl must be studied so she will actually enjoy what is offered her. They are also entitled to vacations and the social worker must plan this carefully, as the work of the whole year may be ruined by improper placement during vacation. Several girls in private homes accompany their employer's family to the beach or a camp for the entire summer. Others go to relatives for a week or two, and several have returned to the School, as there seemed to be no other place for a rest and change of scene. The social workers have also utilized two homes, one in the country and another at the seashore, and a Y. W. C. A. camp, where the girls pay their board, have a good time, and receive adequate supervision. Group activities have been planned in some cases, and three picnics at the beach, theatre parties, the Food Fair, and parties arranged in employers' homes seem to have given the girls an outlet for normal recreation with other girls.

From the report of our social service department, it seems quite obvious to me that certain conclusions must be drawn. The demand for employment of girls is greater than the demand for the employment of boys. The placing and adjusting in the employment of girls in the community seems to be less a problem than boys,

although the continued supervision of girls must be closer and more carefully carried out.

I am quite convinced that it is advisable that an addition to our social service workers would be a male worker. I believe that a male worker could more readily find the proper situations and available positions for male employment than can our female social service workers. The following-up and adjustment, I am thoroughly convinced, could be carried out more efficiently by a male worker provided we could find such an individual who was of the right type. If we can find the individual who is socially minded and has an adequate personality, I suggest that in the next year we employ such an individual. It occurs to me that such an individual might also be an additional armament in our communities to carry on the work of the boys who have finished their special class work and must of necessity obtain positions or work in the community.

Many of the States have already passed Laws in regard to sterilization. Some have been in operation for some time. Various reports are received, most of them of a nature that is favorable and approves. In our particular cases there is strongly suggested to us the fact that there are certain individuals, both male and female, who could very easily be paroled if sterilization were provided, but at the present time there seems to be no legal or authorized method of sterilization. I am firmly convinced that the School itself is not the place for surgical procedure of this nature and I can readily conceive that there might be untoward reactions to such surgical procedure within the institution itself. I am very strongly impressed that there will be presented to the Legislature within a short time some bill legalizing sterilization. I am very much in fear that some such bill may be presented that is very unwise, unjustifiable and unfair. On the other hand, I would strongly recommend and certainly do approve of some legalized or authorized methods, outside of the institution itself, for the carrying out of sterilization in certain selected cases where sterilization would be a protection to the individual and to the community and would not render more hazardous the liability of the spread of venereal disease.

#### *Educational and Industrial Department:*

During the school year of 1927 and 1928, 319 children were enrolled in school, in classes grading as follows: Kindergarten, 55; Grade I, 99; Grade II, 49; Grade III, 46; Grade IV, 40; Grade V, 7; Advanced Class for Girls over 16 years, 23; total enrollment, 319.

The work accomplished in these grades compares to the work done in corresponding grades in the public schools. Each grade is subdivided, so that pupils may be advanced as rapidly as they are able, or so that they may be demoted if they cannot keep up with their particular division.

Although fewer children were enrolled in school than during the school year of 1926-1927, three schoolrooms still have three sessions of school each day, instead of the customary two sessions of 2½ hours each. A temporary schoolroom in the Manual Training Building is now housing three low first grades. The two new schoolrooms, added this year, will relieve this crowding, and release the industrial room for the use of manual training purposes.

During the past few years, a number of children who are non-readers, or very slow in learning to read, have been admitted. The work of two of the grade teachers has been arranged so that they have a half-hour period each day for special work in reading with these pupils.

New geographies, histories and readers have been bought during the year, so that the school equipment is fast being brought up to date. These are much appreciated by pupils and teachers.

The teaching staff consists of one head teacher, one kindergartener, five grade teachers, one physical training teacher, one domestic science teacher, one music teacher, one band teacher (part time) and three sense training teachers.

In the physical training department 486 children were enrolled during the year, including two classes for adult girls, and classes for idiot and imbecile children, which the Physical Training Teacher supervises. A demonstration of gymnastic work was given once each month, and basket-ball games for both girls and boys were held frequently during the season.

The music teacher conducted chorus singing with 584 pupils, including the music



taught to the school classes which she supervises once each week. A Community Sing was held each month, and a concert and demonstration by the band, orchestra, gymnastics and singing classes was given on the lawn at the close of the school year. There are at present 16 girls in the Senior Orchestra, 14 girls in the Junior Orchestra, and 16 boys in the Boys' Band, with other pupils in training on each instrument.

In the domestic science department, where fundamentals of home-making are taught, 149 girls were enrolled during the year. Besides the practical cookery taught, these girls served tea to the physicians and new employees once a month, and did the fancy cooking for parties, canned 530 quarts of pickles and preserves and made 762 jars of jelly and marmalade.

In the three sense training departments, 203 children were enrolled. Classes are held at the Hospital and Infirmary for children who are physically unable to go to the regular classroom.

Some of the most important and necessary work of the teachers is done outside of the regular school hours. This includes social hour with the younger children, holiday games, regular attendance at the children's dances, the teaching of Sunday School, and the preparation of entertainments several times each year. In the last, we are much handicapped by the lack of an adequate stage, and by the fact that we are obliged to curtail the number of children who are able to see the performances.

In the Girls' Manual Training and the Manual Training Class for adult imbecile girls, 351 girls were enrolled. In the Boys' Manual, there were 235 boys, and in the Elementary Manual Training Classes for young boys of from three to six year mentality, there were 76 boys. A program is carefully planned for each child, so that his industrial work will be adapted to his mentality, and so that he will be supplied with a well-rounded program of school work, industrial work, gymnastics and play. From April to November, many of the boys and girls, with their instructors, helped with the weeding, pruning, harvesting and outdoor construction work.

In the power sewing machine room, 40 girls produced 27,197 garments, draperies, articles of bedding, table linen, etc.

In the Boys' Manual, the following is a list of articles and the number thereof made, also the amount of certain kinds of work done:

Brooms, 718; mats, 40; brushes, 2,936; chairs, cane seated, 85; shoes repaired, 10,537; mattresses, 104; printing, 133,541 pieces; hair cuts given, 2,458; beds repaired, 305; painting toys, furniture, etc., 4,468; signs, lettered, 418; scissors sharpened, 314; knives sharpened, 1,604; furniture and other articles repaired, 3,218; new material made (coat hangers, toys, furniture, boxes, etc.), 2,481; brushes backed, 2,578; weaving, napkin and towel material, 3,529 yards; weaving, rug material, 520 yards; tables and bureaus scraped and refinished, 82; leather tufts made for mattresses, 15,131; pillows made, 6.

In the Girls' Manual and North Northwest Industrial, the following gives the names of articles and the amount of work done:

Weaving, towel and napkin material, 4,887 yards; weaving, rugs, 327 yards; embroidery weaving, 141 yards; stockings, 5,285 pairs; mittens, 10 pairs; caps, 683; reed baskets and trays, 42; sewing, iron holders, 406; sewing, garter tips, 183 dozen; dolls dressed, 102; dresses and other garments made, 41; sweaters mended, 177; embroidery and fancy pieces of painted work, knitted articles and crocheting, 929 articles; hooked and braided rugs, 6; scrapbooks, (completed), 43; scrapbooks (assembled, but not bound), 40; net bags, tennis nets, etc., 33; bandages rolled, 16,000; pictures cut, 7,390; miscellaneous: costumes for plays, 65; baseball pennants, 10; gymnasium ties, 18.

The total value of articles manufactured at this institution during the past year was \$34,977.12.

From the report of the Educational and Industrial Department of the institution and from the fact that two additional schoolrooms will be added to our department this year, it would seem to me a matter of policy that personnel be considered, and I have asked in our budget of personal services for next year that there be added an individual known as Assistant Principal, that this individual might be in training for the position of Head Teacher or Principal either at this or some other institution. Our policy of the organization of the educational, industrial and physical training under one department gives a great many duties to the individual who



is the head of this department, and many of the details could be carried on to advantage by an assistant. While all this work is carried on most efficiently by our principal, Miss Mildred F. Brazier, I feel that there should be an assistant.

### *Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:*

The out-patient clinic held at Waverley on Thursday of each week dealt with 468 patients. New patients, first visit, 406, and return visits, 62.

These 468 patients were diagnosed as follows: Feeble-minded, 321; dull, 46; borderline, 62; deferred, 16; and average intelligence, 23.

Among other conditions than those directly referable to mental defect, we also found questions of epilepsy, 28; endocrine dyscrasia, 1; psychosis of various types, 32 (including dementia praecox, psychopathic personality and general paresis); cerebral syphilis, 4; Cretin, 1; Cretinoid, 2; organic brain diseases, such as encephalitis, post encephalitis, 5; blind, 2; and in addition 11 actually delinquent, and in the latter cases a question of psychopathic personality must enter.

From the number of visits to our out-patient clinic, it is obvious that this is a considerable institution in itself and requires the services of our entire staff for one whole day each week. The social organizations, courts and Welfare Societies continue to send patients in large numbers for examination and advice. From the varieties and types of diagnoses made, it is obvious that this, from a clinical and scientific standpoint, is a most interesting clinic.

In this clinic we get more closely in touch with the actual situations existing in the community and the urgency for the need for nursery type care is brought home very seriously. Not infrequently do we encounter appeals on the part of parents for relief in situations where it is certainly pathetic.

Another point that is brought to our attention from our contact with the community with our out-patient clinic, is the need for institutions for the earlier care of young girls. In many cases we can readily predict disaster because of their mental incapacity and inability to cope with the impositions that they will have to encounter in the community, as well as from the fact that in certain cases the girls themselves may be the aggressors and commit serious sex offenses. This year in our out-patient clinic, girls of both types were seen, that we are most certain need the protection of the institution, which we are unable to give because of our overcrowded condition, and on the other hand we see many cases where our predictions of calamity have already come true, and these girls even in adolescence need indeterminate protection. In some instances protection such as we can offer in an institution can not be given because of our overcrowded condition, and in some instances it is too late to furnish protection of this kind and the individual needs segregation on the basis of delinquency. All of which, I am convinced, in many instances could be prevented if proper facilities had been available earlier.

This brings again our attention to the question of sterilization, which is certainly a question for legal consideration, and from what I have said, it is clear that any legalization of sterilization which confines itself purely in its activities to institutional cases is going to be very limited in its results for any good except to a limited number.

### *Traveling School Clinic:*

The work of this department has gone on as usual during the entire year of the public schools.

The towns and cities in our district have taken all the time assigned to them and some have asked for additional service, which we were unable to give. We can note no significant decrease in the number presented for examination. We do find some differences in the degree of retardation. The number of borderline cases grows larger.

These cities and towns were visited: Acushnet, Bourne, Chatham, Danvers, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Fall River, Falmouth, Harwich, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Middleton, Nantucket, New Bedford, Provincetown, Revere, Salem, Somerset, Swansea, Truro, Waltham, Westport and Worcester.

The total number of children examined during the year in 24 cities and towns was 1,483. First examinations, 1,319; second examinations, 156; and third examinations, 8.

These examinations were distributed as follows: Acushnet, 25; Bourne, 8;

Chatham, 3; Danvers, 26; Dartmouth, 44; Fairhaven, 28; Fall River, 167; Falmouth, 36; Harwich, 14; Lawrence, 102; Lowell, 32; Lynn, 60; Middleton, 15; Nantucket, 16; New Bedford, 217; Revere, 113; Salem, 65; Somerset, 37; Swansea, 14; Truro, 1; Waltham, 73; Westport, 43; and Worcester, 312.

The diagnoses of these 1,483 were as follows: Feeble-minded, 866; borderline, 325; dull, 122; average (normal), 26; and deferred, 144.

In addition to the above group of feeble-minded, there were also secondary diagnoses, as follows: Cardiac conditions, 7; chorea, 4; delinquency, 67; dementia praecox, 2; emotional instability (undiagnosed), 6; endocrine disorders, 44; enuresis, 1; epilepsy, 12; Mongoloids, 8; poliomyelitis, 5; psychoneuroses, 45; psychopathic personality, 14; psychoses, present or potential, 16; spastic paralyses, 2; syphilis, hereditary, 7; tuberculosis (or pretubercular), 16; and post-encephalitis, 1.

The medical recommendations were made under these headings: Dental Clinic, 827; Ear Clinic, 31; Eye Clinic, 269; Mental Hygiene Clinic, 13; Neurological Clinic, 5; Nose and Throat Clinic, 371; Nutrition Clinic, 484; and Orthopedic Clinic (posture), 82.

Recommendations to School Departments were as follows: Special Class, 1,013; continue in grade, 361; allow to go to work, 15; Speech Training, 39; Vocational Schools, 82; remain at home, 12; and Institutional Care and Training, 152.

After giving careful consideration to all these cases, there were, of the 1,483 examined, 152 in actual need of institutional care, or  $10\frac{1}{4}\%$  of the actual number examined. From these figures and from observations made by others and from reports obtained from other states, it is quite evident to me that while we are doing as much, perhaps more than, other states, in the matter of institutional provision for the feeble-minded, we are actually caring for about 5% in all of our institutions and there is a demand for institutional segregation for possibly 10% rather than 5%. These figures are also carried out by the fact that we have a waiting list of 1,425, and of this number there are now 78 who are less than 6 years of age.

From the report of the School Clinic it is evident that we are examining increasing numbers of borderline cases. With the increasing number of borderline types for the examination of the Public School Clinic it is my conclusion that the value of the clinic is more appreciated and the school systems are availing themselves of the clinic to aid them in the solution of individual pupil problems.

From the report of the School Clinic Department, in addition to the inferences that I have deducted from the examination of a greater number of borderline children, I am thoroughly convinced that it would be well to advocate the examination of children, other than those three years retarded. In other words, at the present time, a child is at least nine years old and has been in school three years before he is examined, and considerable valuable information could be obtained if we were able to examine children when they first entered school. There are many who would obviously present themselves as problems even in the first few weeks in their school attendance and much energy and much waste of time might be saved to the public school systems if these children were properly classified and their education directed along the channels that they have the capacity to accept.

It is obvious from the report of our Public School Examinations that while there are 1,483 examined because of their being three years or more retarded in school work, of these 1,483 examined, we found 17 varieties of factors other than mental defect which entered into the etiology of these cases. Of these 17 varieties, there were 257 individuals showing problems involved in addition to the primary defective factor of the examination.

#### *Psychological Department:*

As in previous years, the principal work of the psychological department has been the giving of psychometric examinations to —

1. All persons brought to the weekly out-patient clinic for diagnosis and advice.
2. All admissions to the institution, to determine academic and industrial possibilities.
3. Patients within the institution according to a plan for routine re-examination based upon chronological age and mental capacity.



The total number of examinations for the past year was 1,262, of which 462 were out-patient tests, 162 admission studies and 638 re-examinations, 21 at the Farm Colony at Baldwinsville.

The out-patient group is composed of 271 males ranging in chronological age from three to forty-four years, and 191 females from eight months to forty-seven years. The age distribution is, therefore, essentially the same for both sexes, but the single age level at which we find the largest of cases is different for each group. The largest group of boys at any one age is found at the eight year level and the largest single group of girls, those over sixteen. In the group, as a whole, the mental ages range from less than six months to seventeen years, with the average between seven and eight. The largest single group of boys contains those with mental age between 6-6 and 7-5; the largest group of girls those between 8-6 and 9-5. The real significance of this is apparent only when the Intelligence Quotient is considered in conjunction with mental and chronological age. The I. Q.'s for the entire group range from 3% to 117%, but since the average I. Q. for the boys alone lies between 70% and 79% and for the girls between 60% and 69%, it indicates that, on the whole, the boys referred to the clinic are younger and brighter than the girls. The explanation of this seems to be in the fact that the fewer demands made upon girls in their earlier years partially obscure the presence of the defect which among boys early manifests itself in the form of overt anti-social behavior. The preponderance of girls of the high-grade moron type which profits most by institutional training emphasizes the need of earlier diagnosis and appropriate care for this type of girl.

Considering the out-patient group as a whole, 34% are below moron grade, 33% morons, 28% borderline and 5% normal according to psychometric measurements. Of the 33% which cannot be called feeble-minded, 61% are boys, which corroborates the statement that the boys referred to the clinic are relatively brighter than the girls.

The admission studies are classified elsewhere in the report, and the routine re-examinations yield nothing worthy of note.

Since September first, the department has completed the following investigations — a study of the constancy of the I. Q. according to the Stanford-Binet; comparison of the accuracy of fourteen and sixteen years as the limit of the development of mental capacity; correlation between the Stanford-Binet and several group tests with a view to determining their reliability as a substitute for the Stanford as a basis for placement in school; and a survey of admissions to the institution for the period from October 1, 1918, through September 30, 1928, classified according to diagnosis "moron," "imbecile," and "idiot." The data for this work was compiled from the records of the psychological laboratory.

#### *Clinical Teaching at the School:*

There were 28 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were the following groups from Harvard University, Boston University, Clark University, University of New Hampshire, Tufts College, Simmons College, Babson's Institute, Boston School of Physical Education, Lasalle Seminary, Posse Nissen School, Framingham Normal School, Salem Normal School, McLean Hospital, Framingham Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital and St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

#### *Official Visitors:*

During the past year we have had visitors from Arkansas, California, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, D. C., and the Philippine Islands; and from the following foreign countries: Belgium, China, Colombia, South America, England, France, Holland, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Roumania, Scotland, South India, Spain and Switzerland; and from the following provinces of Canada — British Columbia, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

#### *Amusements:*

We have had, as usual, our weekly moving pictures and regular baseball games for the patients for the past year. During the summer, 60 boys attended League Games at Fenway Park, through the courtesy of the management of the Boston



Team, and for this courtesy we express our appreciation to Mr. J. A. Robert Quinn, the President of the Boston American League Baseball Company.

Through the winter months, we had many parties and entertainments in the various houses at Waverley and at the different colonies at Templeton, and the usual Christmas festivities throughout the institution, with a Community Christmas Tree decorated with colored lights, and Christmas trees and decorations in all the houses.

We have been fortunate this year in being able to organize Troop 15 of the Boy Scouts of America. Eighteen boys have qualified and been accepted with the ceremony and ritual of the organization and are a part of the National Organization, as much a part of and on an equality with any troop in the community. Dr. Charles S. Woodall, a Staff Member, who has been made and is our Scout Master, has been very much interested and deserves great credit for the organization of this troop and for its maintenance. I believe it to be a very great addition to our armament for the improvement of morale and an inspiration to the younger boys to so conduct themselves that they may be accepted at a later time into the organization. I feel that I should publicly thank Mr. Hilliard B. Holbrook of Waltham for the services that he has rendered in making it possible for us to organize this troop in the school.

#### *Special Appropriations:*

Under special appropriations, there has been completed the laundry, and sufficient machinery has been provided this year in the way of equipment so that our laundry work is being done in the new building. More equipment is very much needed, and even though we are carrying on in a very satisfactory way at the present time, we need at least 100% more equipment to provide for our present needs and for any future additional developments.

The two additional schoolrooms will furnish marked relief to our present school facilities and until additional patient population is added will provide for our school needs.

In the past three years, our resident population has increased each year and this overcrowding has reached a point where it is seriously felt and can not help but have a bearing upon the health and morale of our inmates ultimately. At the present time our only available place for assembly is the gymnasium, which is a part of the school system. This is used constantly for our physical training and school activities, and during the school year our gymnasium is occupied at least twelve hours each day. Its present capacity is so small as compared with our needs that not over 50% of those who should be in attendance can be present and all of our entertainments have to be given in relays. This gymnasium furnishes a very inadequate place for our chapel services and there is hardly sufficient room for sectarian services. Our moving pictures have to be given twice in the same week that all may attend. Some very excellent plays and concerts are given by our local talent, but under such difficulties and without the possibility of any stage setting that it would seem to me than our appeal for an Assembly Hall, which could be added to our institution immediately, should at once be provided, and this construction is not contingent upon any other housing, storage or culinary facilities.

Electric lighting equipment has been completed at Templeton Colony and also power has been furnished by electricity for pumping water. The advantages obtained from this and the satisfaction obtained from the fact that our buildings are lighted, including our barns, without the use of kerosene is so gratifying that it can hardly be expressed. It is probably all the more gratifying to us to have these advantages at the Colony because of the fact that for so many years we have been without this convenience and subject to the dangers and hazards of kerosene lamps for so long a period.

At the present time we have also installed steam heat in all occupied dwellings at the Colony with the exception of two dormitories and we anticipate by another season that the Colony will be entirely heated by steam.

By means of special appropriation we have obtained possession of property known as Lynch Land, fronting on Trapelo Road, Waltham. This is a very important addition to our acreage and a great protection to us from the rapidly approaching population and construction of dwelling houses in our neighborhood.

*Construction:*

During the past year the following work has been done at the institution, which has provided employment for a great many of the boys:

1. Concrete and brick work and heating and plumbing in New Laundry.
2. 18 new hand looms for use in Manual Training Building.
3. 4 new dump carts.
4. 1 King Road Drag.
5. Complete set of new screens for doors and windows and ventilators for Cow Barn.
6. New lockers for milkers' suits at Cow Barn.
7. 2 Rows of hot beds.
8. A new lawn roller and frame.
9. Express wagon body remodelled for hauling food containers.
10. Floor planks and partitions of stalls in Horse Barn.
11. 2 frames for hot bed mattress making.
12. Windbreak fence for hot beds.
13. Gardener's equipment for transplanting seedlings.
14. 4-inch cast iron pipe from well at Narragansett Colony to the house, which will give this colony an abundant water supply for all time.
15. New roof of hexagonal rigid slate on Farm Storage Barn at Colony.
16. Sterilizer installed in New Laundry.
17. New roof on Canning Plant.
18. Fireplaces on both ovens relined in Bake Shop.
19. New food truck in Cow Barn.
20. Skylights repaired over Big Kitchen, Bake Shop and Storeroom.
21. Reset and renewed 5 telephone line poles.
22. 2 new metal covers for dough troughs in Bake Shop.
23. One of the main electric cables at Waverley repaired.
24. Leonard Mixing Valves installed in various buildings.
25. Installed hot water and return line to the School House and Manual Training Building.
26. New Floor in Gymnasium.
27. Shed for vegetable sorting.
28. New porch on Hospital.
29. Catch basin for surface water to culvert on railroad siding.
30. Concrete bases for swing frames.
31. Ditch blasted through swamp for passage of water from Coal Field.
32. New copper tank for barn sprayer.
33. 2 copper covers for ventilators on addition to School House.
34. 2½ acres of new land cleared at Narragansett Colony and Farm House, at Templeton Colony.
35. 2 acres of pasture cleared at Eliot Colony.
36. 110 holes dug for electric light poles at Templeton Colony.
37. Cement foundation put in for new Ice House at Eliot Colony.
38. Boiler pit and drain dug at Eliot Colony and cement foundation put in.
39. Various steam trenches dug and cemented at the Colony.
40. New cement floors in wards at Eliot Colony and Brook House.
41. New stone road built at the Colony, 300 feet long, 12 feet wide and 2 feet deep.

*Program for New Construction:*

In accordance with the program outlined and approved by the Board of Trustees this year, the following list of requests for Special Appropriations has been presented to the Department of Mental Diseases:

1. Additional Hot Water Lines.
2. Additional Power Plant Equipment.
3. Additional Laundry Machinery.
4. Equipment for Two New School Rooms.
5. New X-Ray Equipment.

In addition to the Ten-Year Program, this year, we have asked for the above items. Of the items in our Ten-Year Program, we seem to have reached a point, at the present time, where it is utterly impossible for us to increase in capacity our housing facilities until certain fundamentals are provided. In other words, we can not care for additional patients, even though additional buildings for patients were constructed, until some other facilities have been provided for storage purposes, increased additions made to our culinary department and additions made to our accommodations for employees for dwelling purposes.

*Current Expenditures:*

The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$606,737.62, or \$7.13 per capita per week. The average number of patients was 1,627.37.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously cooperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us. I also want to thank the members of the Staff for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

RANSOM A. GREENE,  
*Superintendent.*

## FINANCIAL REPORT

*To the Department of Mental Diseases:*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1928.

### CASH ACCOUNT Receipts

<i>Income</i>		
Board of Patients .....	\$33,254.56	
		\$33,254.56
<i>Personal Services:</i>		
Labor of employees .....		\$12.00
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement .....		196.48
<i>Sales:</i>		
Travel, transportation and office expenses .....	\$139.91	
Food .....	1,310.00	
Clothing and materials .....	580.00	
Furnishings and household supplies .....	237.00	
Heat, light and power .....	4.00	
<i>Farm:</i>		
Cows and calves .....	\$530.90	
Hides .....	299.92	
		\$30.82
Garage, stable and grounds .....		4.58
Repairs, ordinary .....		591.85
Total sales .....		3,698.16
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
Interest on bank balances .....	\$444.74	
Rent .....	562.50	
		1,007.24
Total income .....		\$38,168.44

### MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year, brought forward .....	\$4,421.40
<i>Appropriations, current year:</i>	
Chap. 127, Acts 1928 .....	625,400.00
Chap. 405, Acts 1928 .....	930.00
Total .....	\$630,751.40
Expenses (as analyzed below) .....	606,737.62
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth .....	\$24,013.78

### Analysis of Expenses

Personal services .....	\$300,286.13
Religious instruction .....	2,560.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses .....	7,765.30
Food .....	100,471.70
Clothing and materials .....	25,028.59
Furnishings and household supplies .....	35,292.78
Medical and general care .....	19,818.09
Heat, light and power .....	35,008.97
Farm .....	38,066.12
Garage, stable and grounds .....	7,304.76
Repairs ordinary .....	14,842.09
Repairs and renewals .....	20,293.09
Total expenses for maintenance .....	\$606,737.62



## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance December 1, 1927.....	\$36,402.88
Appropriations for current year.....	53,500.00
Total.....	\$89,902.88
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	\$77,973.36
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	681.35
	<u>78,654.71</u>
Balance November 30, 1928, carried to next year.....	\$11,248.17

OBJECT	Act or Resolve	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Side Track.....	Chap. 50, 1918	\$25,000.00	.....	\$22,000.00	\$3,000.00
Laundry Building.....	Chap. 79, 1926	40,000.00	\$5,718.03	39,669.16	330.84*
Hot Water Line.....	Chap. 79, 1926	10,000.00	1,416.86	9,649.49	350.51*
	Chap. 398, 1926				
Certain Land.....	Chap. 127, 1928	16,000.00	15,086.30	15,086.30	913.70
Food Boxes.....	Chap. 138, 1927	3,450.00	85.24	3,448.60	1.40
Laundry Machinery.....	Chap. 138, 1927	25,000.00	24,948.61	24,948.61	51.39
Schoolhouse Addition.....	Chap. 127, 1928	25,000.00	19,306.57	19,306.57	5,693.43
Electric Light — Power at Templeton.....	Chap. 127, 1928	13,000.00	11,411.75	11,411.75	1,588.25
		\$157,450.00	\$77,973.36	\$145,520.48	\$11,929.52

Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth during year (mark item with*) .....	\$681.35
Balance carried to next year.....	<u>11,248.17</u>
Total as above.....	\$11,929.52

## PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,627.37.  
Total cost for maintenance, \$606,737.62.  
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.13 (52 weeks to year).  
Receipt from sales, \$3,698.16.  
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0435.  
All other institution receipts, \$34,470.28.  
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.4046.  
Net weekly per capita, \$6.6819.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY E. GUILD,  
*Treasurer.*

## VALUATION

November 30, 1928

## Real Estate

Land, 2,006 acres.....	\$87,711.00
Buildings.....	<u>1,320,594.30</u>

\$1,408,305.30

## Personal Property

Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	\$4,584.07
Food.....	14,637.73
Clothing and materials.....	23,842.36
Furnishings and household supplies.....	142,622.84
Medical and general care.....	23,647.75
Heat, light and power.....	10,659.50
Farm.....	51,904.23
Garage, stables and grounds.....	8,624.06
Repairs.....	<u>12,825.46</u>

\$293,348.00

## Summary

Real estate.....	\$1,408,305.30
Personal property.....	<u>293,348.00</u>

\$1,701,653.30

## WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1928.

*Receipts*

Balance on hand November 30, 1927 .....	\$3,110.69
Income from invested funds .....	3,883.68
Sale of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Bonds .....	806.90
Sale of Fourth Liberty Loan Bond .....	1,010.94
Maturity of Second Liberty Loan Bond .....	1,000.00
Legacy under the will of Samson R. Urbino and interest .....	540.49
	<hr/>
	\$10,352.70

*Payments*

Auditor .....	\$25.00
Rent of safe deposit box .....	10.00
Clerical services .....	495.69
Radio equipment .....	332.32
Supplies .....	1.77
Purchase of three \$1,000.00 5½% bonds of Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guarantee Co. ....	3,000.00
Accrued interest on above .....	36.67
Purchase of two \$1,000.00 5% bonds of Boston & Maine Railroad .....	1,944.00
Accrued interest on above .....	34.72
Purchase of one \$1,000.00 5% bond of Boston & Maine Railroad .....	970.00
Accrued interest on above .....	21.67
	<hr/>
	\$6,871.84

Balance on hand November 30, 1928 .....	3,480.86
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\$10,352.70

*Invested Funds November 30, 1928*

	Bonds	
Appalachian Electric Power Co. ....	5s	\$5,000.00
Alabama Power Co. ....	5s	5,000.00
Boston & Maine Railroad .....	4s	2,000.00
Boston & Maine Railroad .....	5s	3,000.00
City of Boston .....	4s	5,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Illinois Division .....	4s	4,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., General Mortgage .....	4s	2,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern R.R., General Mortgage .....	4s	2,000.00
Illinois Central R.R. ....	4s	6,000.00
Iowa Railway & Light Co. ....	5½s	5,000.00
Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guarantee Co. ....	5½s	3,000.00
Nashua Street Railway Co. ....	4s	5,000.00
Nebraska Power Co., First Mortgage .....	5s	1,000.00
Northern States Power Co. ....	5½s	3,000.00
Puget Sound Power Co. ....	5s	3,000.00
State Street Trust Co., 12 shares stock .....		1,200.00
Union Pacific Railway .....	4s	4,000.00
Wisconsin, Minnesota Pr. & Lt. Co. ....	5s	5,000.00

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\$64,200.00

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. ....	3,480.86
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\$67,680.86

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BOWEN,

*Treasurer.*

*To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

## REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1928.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. The exchanges of securities during the period were verified. One bond of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for \$1,000, which has been held by Harris Forbes & Co., was exchanged during the period for one bond of \$800 and one bond of \$200 under the reorganization plan, and these securities have been sold.

The income on investments was verified and accounted for. Income of \$770 which had not been collected at the close of the previous fiscal year was accounted for and is included in the income of the current fiscal year.

The following statement is hereto appended.

## WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

## Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1928

## Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1927:

Cash on deposit .....	\$3,110.69	
Investments at par value .....	61,200.00	
		<hr/> \$64,310.69

## Income:

## Regular interest on investments:

Applying on year of 1927 .....	\$770.00	
Applying on current year .....	3,072.19	
		<hr/> \$3,842.19
Interest on bank deposits .....	41.49	
Interest on legacy .....	40.49	
Premium on sale of Fourth Liberty Loan Bond .....	10.94	
		<hr/> \$3,935.11

## Sale of securities:

Second Liberty Loan Bond, matured .....	\$1,000.00	
Fourth Liberty Loan Bond .....	1,000.00	
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R.R., \$1,000 Bonds .....	806.90	
		<hr/> \$2,806.90

Bequest under the will of Samson R. Urbino .....	500.00	
Increase in par value of securities November 30, 1927 .....	3,000.00	
		<hr/> \$74,552.70

General expenditures .....		\$864.78
Purchase of securities:		

\$3,000 Lincoln Mortgage & Title Guarantee Co. Bonds...	\$3,000.00	
\$3,000 Boston & Maine R.R. Bonds .....	2,914.00	
		<hr/> 5,914.00

Accrued interest on bonds purchased .....		93.06
		<hr/> \$6,871.84



Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1928:

Cash on deposit .....	\$3,480.86	
Investments at par value .....	64,200.00	
	<hr/>	\$67,680.86
		<hr/>
		\$74,552.70

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON, *Auditor*.

December 1, 1928.

December 14, 1928.

Suffolk ss.

Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ELSIE E. HORMEL, *Notary Public*.

## STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED,  
PRESCRIBED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. *General Information*

Data correct at end of institution year November 30, 1928.

1. Date of *opening* as an institution for feeble-minded: 1847.
2. Type of institution: State.
3. Institution plant:

Value of Institutional property:

Real estate, including buildings .....	\$1,408,305.30
Personal property .....	293,348.00

Total .....	\$1,701,653.30
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Total acreage of main institution property: 169.78.

Colonies: 1,836.4.

Total acreage under cultivation during year (includes land owned and rented at main institution and colonies): 244.72.

4. Officers and Employees: September 30, 1928:

	ACTUALLY IN SERVICE END OF YEAR			VACANCIES AT END OF YEAR		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Superintendents .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assistant superintendents .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other staff physicians .....	3	5	8	—	—	—
Psychologists .....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Resident dentists .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Principal of school .....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teachers of grade subjects .....	—	6	6	—	—	—
Teachers of special subjects .....	—	7	7	—	—	—
Social workers .....	—	2	2	—	1	1
Stewards .....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Matrons .....	—	27	27	—	—	—
Attendants .....	38	108	146	1	2	3
All others .....	58	66	124	4	8	12
Total officers and employees .....	103	225	328	5	11	16

5. Census of patient population at end of year .....

1,103 706 1,809

In institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Feeble-minded (not epileptic) .....	916	600	1,516	21	8	29
Feeble-minded epileptics .....	38	25	63	1	2	3
Others (specify) .....	35	9	44	4	1	5
Total .....	989	634	1,623	26	11	37

Enrolled but absent from institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On parole . . . . .	28	38	66	2	2	4
On escape (not paroled) . . . . .	19	2	21	-	-	-
On visit . . . . .	37	19	56	2	-	2
Total . . . . .	84	59	143	4	2	6
Grand Total . . . . .	1,073	693	1,766	30	13	43

TABLE 2. *Financial Statement*

See Treasurer's Report for data requested under this table.

TABLE 3 (a). *Movement of Feeble-minded\* Population*

For year beginning October 1, 1927, and ending September 30, 1928

	M.	F.	T.
1. Feeble-minded on books of institution October 1, 1927 . . . . .	1,055	680	1,735
2. Admissions during year:			
First admissions . . . . .	106	44	150
Readmissions . . . . .	9	4	13
Transfers from other institutions for feeble-minded . . . . .	1	2	3
Total received during year . . . . .	116	50	166
3. Total on books during year . . . . .	1,171	730	1,901
4. Discharges during year (not including transfers and deaths) . . . . .	62	27	89
5. Transfers to other institutions for feeble-minded within state . . . . .	36	2	38
6. Died during year . . . . .	9	5	14
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year . . . . .	107	34	141
8. Feeble-minded remaining on books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution . . . . .	976	635	1,611
Away from institution . . . . .	88	61	149
Total . . . . .	1,064	696	1,760

\*Any patients who are not feeble-minded should be excluded from this table, but included in Table 3 (b).

TABLE 3 (b). *Movement of Total Patient Population*

For year beginning October 1, 1927, and ending September 30, 1928

	M.	F.	T.
1. On books of institution October 1, 1927 . . . . .	1,097	635	1,732
2. Received during year . . . . .	125	50	175
3. Total on books during year . . . . .	1,222	685	1,907
4. Discharged			
(a) Into community . . . . .	74	25	99
(b) To all other institutions . . . . .	35	9	44
(c) Died . . . . .	9	5	14
Total . . . . .	118	39	157
5. On books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution . . . . .	1,015	645	1,660
Away from institution . . . . .	88	61	149
Total . . . . .	1,103	706	1,809

TABLE 4. *Mental Status of First Admissions and Readmissions*

NOTE: Tables 4-13, inclusive, contain statistics for year ending September 30, 1928

MENTAL STATUS	Total			First Admissions			Readmissions		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot . . . . .	5	8	13	5	6	11	-	2	2
Imbecile . . . . .	34	17	51	30	15	45	4	2	6
Moron . . . . .	76	23	99	71	23	94	5	-	5
Total† . . . . .	115	48	163	106	44	150	9	4	13

†Total number of first admissions and readmissions, in this and subsequent tables dealing with admissions, should agree with data given in Table 3 (a).

TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States..	101	41	142	59	55	49	16	18	13
Australia.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
*Canada.....	3	1	4	10	12	8	6	5	4
England.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Finland.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Greece.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ireland.....	—	—	—	2	5	2	7	7	6
Italy.....	1	—	1	12	10	10	3	3	3
Norway.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poland.....	—	—	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Portugal.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2
Russia.....	—	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	3
Turkey in Asia..	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Unascertained..	1	1	2	12	10	9	6	5	4
Total.....	106	44	150	106	106	88	44	44	35

\*Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions*

	M.	F.	T.
Citizens by birth.....	102	41	143
Aliens.....	3	1	4
Citizenship unascertained.....	1	2	3
Total.....	106	44	150

TABLE 7. *Age of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	39	9	48	4	4	8	9	5	14	26	—	26
10 to 14 years.....	41	13	54	1	—	1	11	2	13	29	11	40
15 to 19 years.....	24	12	36	—	2	2	8	2	10	16	8	24
20 to 24 years.....	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
25 to 29 years.....	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	3
30 to 34 years.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
35 to 39 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 44 years.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
45 years and over.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total.....	106	44	150	5	6	11	29	15	44	72	23	95

TABLE 8. *Marital Condition of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

MARITAL CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single.....	106	43	149	5	6	11	29	15	44	72	22	94
Married.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total.....	106	44	150	5	6	11	29	15	44	72	23	95



TABLE 9. *Environment of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ENVIRONMENT	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Urban.....	105	44	149	5	6	11	29	15	44	71	23	94
Rural.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total.....	106	44	150	5	6	11	29	15	44	72	23	95

TABLE 10. *Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ECONOMIC CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent.....	11	3	14	-	-	-	3	-	3	8	3	11
Marginal.....	95	39	134	5	6	11	26	13	39	64	20	84
Uncomfortable.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Unascertained.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total.....	106	44	150	5	6	11	29	15	44	72	23	95

TABLE 11. *Discharges Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	14	-	14	1	-	1	2	-	2	11	-	11
10 to 14 years.....	29	2	31	1	1	2	8	-	8	20	1	21
15 to 19 years.....	14	4	18	1	-	1	3	1	4	10	3	13
20 to 24 years.....	2	5	7	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	2	4
25 to 29 years.....	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2
30 to 34 years.....	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
35 to 39 years.....	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
40 to 44 years.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
45 years and over.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total*.....	62	22	84	3	3	6	14	7	21	45	12	57

\*Total number discharged should agree with item 4 in Table 3 (a).

TABLE 12. *Deaths Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	3	2	5	1	2	3	2	-	2	-	-	-
10 to 14 years.....	5	1	6	1	1	2	4	-	4	-	-	-
15 to 19 years.....	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
25 to 29 years.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 years.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 years and over.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total†.....	9	5	14	2	4	6	7	-	7	-	1	1

†Total deaths in this and the following table should agree with item 6 in Table 3 (a).

TABLE 13. *Causes of Death Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>General Diseases</i>												
Tuberculosis of lungs . . . . .	2	2	4	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	1
Other general diseases . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nervous System</i>												
Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage) . . . . .	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Circulatory System</i>												
Diseases of the heart . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Respiratory System</i>												
Bronchopneumonia . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Digestive System</i>												
Diarrhea and enteritis . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hernia and intestinal obstruction . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted) . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total . . . . .	9	5	14	2	4	6	7	-	7	-	1	1

